

PROBABILITIES.
Fair and very cold.

McGill Daily

"DAILY" PHONES.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

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WHAT MCGILL'S BATTALION HAS DONE THUS FAR

The Remarkable Record of Last
Year's C.O.T.C.

TWO HUNDRED OFFICERS

And Four Hundred and Fifty
N.C.O.'s and Men Now on
Active Service.

In such times as these, when each day brings to us the names of McGill men who have either fallen in battle or received decorations for gallant conduct in the field, does it not occur to the average student that the majority of these men have passed through the ranks of the McGill C.O.T.C.?

We read continually of the great work which has been done and is being done by the Officer Training Corps in the universities and schools of the old land, and when we compare the number of officers which these universities have put into the field, we are proud to say that the McGill C.O.T.C. has a record which compares very favorably with those of the above universities.

At the beginning of the present war Major A. C. Geddes formed the McGill Provisional Battalion. Later on in the session this was merged with the McGill C.O.T.C., and by orders from the Militia Council, the two were known as the McGill Contingent Canadian Officers' Training Corps, with an authorization of a thousand officers and men.

Thus the McGill C.O.T.C. resembles the O.T.C.'s of the British universities, which before the war were in a state of quiescence, but immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities enlarged their organizations and began turning out a large number of officers for the army. As an example of this, we read of how at London University, when war broke out, the O.T.C. organized itself, under war conditions and commenced a system of intensive training. By the middle of last summer the O.T.C. of London University had given over two thousand officers to the British army. This is only one instance of the way in which the Officers' Training Corps of the English universities have done their share.

The same thing has happened at McGill. When war broke out the present C.O.T.C. was formed with a view of turning out a large number of officers and men in order to suit war conditions, and it has succeeded admirably, as the following table will show. This table is made up for the C.O.T.C. of 1914-1915, and does not apply to the present battalion:

C.O.T.C. officers now on active service	38
C.O.T.C. members granted commissions in the C.O.T.C. on receiving appointments in overseas battalions	22
N.C.O.'s of last year's C.O.T.C. now on active service	57
Members of last year's C.O.T.C. who now hold commissions in the C.E.F. and B.E.F.	150
Members of last year's C.O.T.C. now on active service as N. C. O.'s and privates	450

The above table gives some idea of what last year's C.O.T.C. has done. The exodus of men from the C.O.T.C. started about the end of last session, when Capt. Gregor Barclay was forming the first university company. Since that time there has been a steady flow of C.O.T.C. men to enlist. It is safe to say that every English-speaking battalion which has gone overseas from Montreal has taken its quota of C.O.T.C. officers and men. The periodic loss of officers has frequently necessitated the reorganization of the C.O.T.C. The hardest blow of all in the matter of officers came about a month ago, when Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee left to raise the 148th Battalion, and took a large number of officers with him. Although the dropping out of so many officers at different times has caused inconvenience, it has in no manner affected the efficiency of the battalion. The C.O.T.C. can stand such losses, and will continue to keep up the work which has made a name for it in the past. The C.O.T.C. wishes to lose men by enlistment, and already there is a steady stream of members leaving the battalion to join overseas regiments, and it is likely that before the present session is over the C.O.T.C. of 15-16 will have made a record which will equal that of the first McGill Battalion.

WILL ISSUE HONOR ROLL.

The University is about to issue an honor roll of McGill men who have enlisted for active service with His Majesty's forces. The lists, which have been previously published in The McGill Daily, have been revised to date. The publication will be in pamphlet form.

"MENTIONED"



LIEUT. "BUSTER" REID.

Wounded McGill football star, mentioned in Sir John French's despatch.

THREE-CORNERED BASKETBALL TIE WAS PLAYED OFF

The Juniors and Freshies Played
the First Game.

SOPHS. FINAL WINNERS.

Juniors Won First Game, 5-3,
But Were Defeated in the
Second by 8-5.

Athletic activities re-commenced in earnest in the R.V.C. yesterday, with the play-off of the three-cornered tie which resulted from the interclass basketball games of last term. At 5:30 the contesting teams, Juniors, Sophs, and Freshies, assembled in the gymnasium, where the captains drew lots. The Sophs. were the lucky ones and drew the bye, whereas the Juniors and Freshies took the field. The Juniors appeared with a very determined team, although much depleted, as three regular players had not as yet seen fit to return to college. During the ensuing ten-minute period, from the very start, the play was fast and clean, and good combination was shown throughout on both teams. Owing to the number of substitutes on the Junior team, the regulars felt their responsibility keenly, and acquitted themselves accordingly. Miss Kilgour, as guard, and Miss Spier, as basket, held their positions well, while Miss Wyatt had the honor of shooting the deciding game from the centre. This placed the score at 5-3, where it remained until time was called.

After a short interval, the Juniors again took the field, this time against the Sophs. As in the former game, the same fast play and good combination were shown, but the Sophs. outclassed their opponents. Miss Goodwin is especially to be congratulated for her share in the success of her team. The guards, Miss Fowler and Miss Gardner, also showed up well, and time and again stopped their opponents from scoring. The final score was 8-5 in favor of the Sophs, who thereby became entitled to the coveted point towards the trophy. Although losers, the Juniors deserve much credit for their showing. The results of both games show how evenly matched were all three teams. The players were as follows:

Juniors — M. Spier, E. Jackson, W. Wyatt, E. Price, H. Kelly, M. Newland, F. Kilgour.
Sophs — L. Fowler, G. Gardner, S. Cameron, E. Hay, C. Hay, R. Goodwin, R. Forde.
Freshies — J. McCulloch, L. MacDonald, B. Salomon, F. Grindley, K. Milligan, M. Taylor, W. Blampin.

TOO MANY APPLICANTS.

The reinforcements draft for Queen's Hospital Corps is about completed. Lieut.-Col. Connell stated that there were more than the required number of applicants, and the difficulty was to make the selections. The officers have not been appointed as yet, although recommendations have been forwarded to the Department of Militia.

PROF. SCIEPER DEAD.

Ernest Scieper, professor of English philology at the University of Munich, is dead at his home at Munich. He was 62 years old.

SIR JOHN FRENCH HONORS FORMER FOOTBALL STAR

Lieut. "Buster" Reid Is Men-
tioned in Despatch.

GALLANTRY AT THE FRONT

What Other McGill Grads. and
Students Are Doing for
Their Country.

Lieut. George Eric (Buster) Reid, Arts '15, is among the officers of the First Canadian Division who are mentioned in Sir John French's despatch, for gallant and distinguished services at the front. Lieut. Reid is attached to the Third Battalion of Infantry, to which he was transferred from the 23rd Battalion, "Westmount Rifles," shortly after he went overseas with the latter unit last spring. Lieut. Reid, who is known to many through his connection with the champion McGill senior intercollegiate football team, on which he played right scrimmage.

"Buster" enlisted in the 23rd Battalion late in the fall of 1914 as a private. He rapidly rose through the grades of sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, until he reached the rank of lieutenant just before the unit sailed from Quebec. After a brief period of training in England, Lieut. Reid was drafted into the 3rd Battalion, then in need of reinforcements, and has since been attached to that unit. Early this summer he was wounded, and after recuperation returned to the front, where he was again wounded in October. He is now in hospital in London, and is likely to lose three fingers because of his injuries. Returned officers and soldiers speak in the highest terms of Lieut. Reid's conduct at the front, and his "mention" would seem to be well merited.

Richard M. Ferguson, Arts '14, arrived in the city yesterday morning to enlist with the Fifth University Company. Mr. Ferguson has been teaching school out in Alberta for the past two years.

Lieut. R. T. Young, Comm. '14, of the C.F.A., who has been in the office of Lieut.-Col. Arnoldi at the Dry Dock Barracks, Kingston, has been ordered to report to his battery in France, and will leave at once for the front.

Dr. E. B. Moles, Med. '96, has been taken on the strength of the 59th Battalion, C.E.F., as a medical officer, dating from January 4th.

Lieut. Edward Womham, Arts '18, who passed the A.S.C. course at Quebec a few weeks ago, is now in charge of a supply depot at St. Catharines, Ont.

G. H. Olney, Sci. '19, has enlisted in the Mechanical Transport.

S. H. Wilson, Sci. '19, is now acting as a lieutenant in the Canadian Field Artillery.

Gordon Munro, Sci. '19, is attached to the 25th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, at Sherbrooke.

K. R. Knight, Sci. '19, is with the Mechanical Transport.

H. N. Watt, Sci. '19, and E. K. Skelton, Sci. '19, have left college and hope to obtain commissions as lieutenants in the Canadian Field Artillery.

JOINS 148th N. C. O.'s.

Another recent member of the N. C. O. class of the 148th is James F. Murray. Murray was born in Troy, N.Y., but has been living in Lachute for the past two years, where he was a member of the 6th Hussars.

Among those who have recently been enrolled in the class are: W. M. Coughtry, Montreal; Peter King, St. Laurent; J. L. Hughes, Montreal.

What's On.

Jan. 8—R.V.C. Partial Society, 2 p.m.
Jan. 8—Senior Play Cast, R.V.C., 2:30 p.m.
Jan. 8—C.O.T.C. parade, 2:45 p.m.
Jan. 8—Senior hockey team meet at station, 3:45 p.m.
Jan. 8—Fencing practice at Union, 5:00 p.m.
Jan. 10—R.V.C. Athletic Association meeting, 10 a.m.
Jan. 10—Arts '16 meeting, Reading Room, 12 o'clock.
Jan. 10—Arts '17 meeting, Smoking Room, 12 o'clock.
Jan. 10—"Open" meeting of Students' Council.
Jan. 11—Hockey Executive meeting at 5 p.m.
Jan. 11—Editorial Board of Annual meets R.V.C. at 7:45 p.m.
Jan. 12—Montreal Metallurgical Society at 8:15 p.m.
Jan. 12—Student Orchestra practice.

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McGill Daily

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H. L. Gokley, V. K. Symonds.

Ideas and Action

Two important experiments, having to do with the welfare of engineering students, have been recently introduced at the University of Cincinnati. They are being watched with interest by educationists throughout the country.

Dean Herman Schneider, of the College of Engineering, announces that two important experiments are being tried with the engineering students. In his annual report to the president he says that, beginning this year, the senior co-operative students are made "co-ordinators" for freshmen. Each senior meets a group of three or four freshmen every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock. The seniors are experienced in solving problems which the freshmen encounter in the shops. In many cases the seniors have in their classes those freshmen who are under their direction in the outside work. The first part of the hour is used by the seniors in asking the freshmen all sorts of questions about their work, so as to check their observation of technical details and teach them how to analyze the principles of processes. In the second half of the period the freshmen ask the seniors concerning field and shop matters which are not clear to them. So far the plan, it is said, has worked admirably, and is pleasurable as well as instructive.

A second method of uniting theory and practice is this: The attempt is made to give students the opportunities for gaining liberal culture in order to neutralize the narrowing effects of technical training. It has long been a problem with directors of technical schools to make students see the advantages of knowledge and appreciation of things outside their own special field. The difficulties of instruction in the various fields of engineering have been mastered but, as Dean Schneider notes, the engineering training has not yet been successful in making students able "to meet social requirements easily and to furnish them with sufficient knowledge of humanity's best achievements to enable them to meet others with ease, pleasure and mutual benefit."

To solve this problem several innovations have been made. One is to urge and expect students to become familiar with the activities in the various fine arts which are available in that city. The Art Museum, the Art School, the Symphony Orchestra, musical and dramatic associations and architectural developments illustrate what is meant. A library is being fitted up, designed especially for students to use in their leisure moments. The magazines furnished are non-technical, and the books cover a wide field of literature.

Another part of the plan relates to class work. Prof. Park, of the English department, is giving a course which aims to train students to present material clearly, convincingly and concisely, and without an attempt at oratorical effect. The subject-matter selected has to do with news both in and outside of the engineering field, and students will be required to come in contact with the interests mentioned above. For example, visits to the library of Prof. J. M. Burnam, of the Latin department, were arranged.

After listening to Prof. Burnam's description of his researches and examining his manuscripts the students are called upon to develop this interview into a talk before their classmates and the members of other classes. Similar visits are being arranged to the Art Museum. In addition the students will be required to take up reading in connection with the visits.

The idea underlying this project is that the engineer must combine ideas and action, and must, in order to meet people of all classes successfully, have a knowledge and appreciation of the interests which are common to people who are "educated." The art of expressing oneself freely, which is one of the objects of this course, is necessary for the engineer, since modern engineering requires him to appear before commissions, boards, and public bodies to present his material in non-technical form and in a limited time. But in addition to the practical advantage of the training, the aim is to give a liberal background to a specialized field which is ordinarily pursued in a narrow and technical fashion. It would be interesting to see how the adoption of such a scheme at McGill would be received, and with what success it would meet.

Editorial Notes

The Freshmen and Sophomores who saw fit to break into University property and convert the Molson House into a bear-garden, on the occasion of the Sports' Day proceedings in October last, are now paying the price of their rash amusement. They have only themselves to blame for the assessment which the Committee on Morals and Discipline has quite fairly imposed upon them to cover the cost of the damage done, for it is inconceivable that such conduct should pass unnoticed by the authorities.

It must be evident to all who are following the fortunes of the

FENCING PRACTICE.

There will be the usual practice of the Fencing Club this afternoon, at five o'clock, at the Union. Members are reminded of the fees, which are now due.

THE TRIUMPH OF MODERN SURGERY IN CURING WOUNDS

Dr. George E. Armstrong Addresses St. James Literary Society.

When Dr. George E. Armstrong addressed the St. James Literary Society at its last meeting, he described the important part that modern surgery was playing in warfare. He expressed the view that war would be prevalent for many centuries to come, but much of its horror would be eliminated by modernized methods in surgery.

Although with modern warfare many new problems had arisen, the need had been amply met. He quoted a few figures to show what improved surgical science had done for the army and the navy. One hundred and fifty years ago from 20 to 50 per cent of the wounded died. Today the average was only 5 per cent, although many men were now picked up who formerly would have been left to die. He showed the horrors of the Crimean campaign, due to neglect, the unwillingness of surgeons to use the newly-discovered chloroform, and the fact that the hypodermic needle had not been discovered.

The first great advance in the care of wounded in war had been made in the American Civil War, with the introduction of a modern ambulance system and a much improved system of treating sick and wounded in field hospitals. A still further advance was marked in the Franco-Prussian War, and again in the Boer War.

Much had been learned from the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War, when officials had given far greater authority to the surgical staffs, with splendid results, especially in the reduction of enteric, the cause of armies before that time, which the Japanese cut down to 3.1-2 per cent, an unparalleled record. The results of this was that it had been learned that special training was needed for medical and surgical work in the field, as well as for the active combatants.

Dr. Armstrong added: "There is another vitally important feature of this advanced and humanitarian system of treatment of sick and wounded. Our science has not only reduced the death rate from wounds and sickness enormously, but it has, to an equal extent, raised the morale of the army and navy. It has given the men a new zeal, hope and courage which has undoubtedly increased their fighting valor."

"The future is full of hope. Already the aeroplanes ambulance has come. Sanitary science and preventive medicine are always increasing in efficiency, and the troops know they will be given the best that science can afford. The day of universal peace may be an idle dream, impossible until some nation is able to conquer and disarm all other nations, and keep them disarmed, making universal peace subject to universal tyranny. But the improvement of science will rob the war of its worst horrors, and the war spirit will always be removed from the Army Medical Corps, who minister to friend or foe alike, their only password being the need of the sufferer."

ARTS '16 MEETING.

A meeting of Arts '16 will take place on Monday, January 10th, at 12 o'clock, in the reading room, Arts Building.

University Hockey Club this season that the senior team, as it takes the ice at its scheduled games, is not as thoroughly representative of the University as it might be, nor is it as strong as one might expect it to be. The McGill Daily understands that several men of known ability in hockey have been asked to turn out to help the team along. The sooner these men get into condition the better. The team needs them, and needs them badly, if it is to make the showing in the City League series which would appear to be its due.

The figures given out by C.O.T.C. headquarters with regard to those members of last session's C.O.T.C. who have secured appointments in overseas units should prove illuminating to those who not long ago were questioning the benefits of previous training in the University C.O.T.C. According to these figures, some 190 of these are holding commissions, and 450 others are serving as non-commissioned officers and privates. This is a record which no other contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps can equal. Good for the C.O.T.C.!

One aim of modern education is to instruct students in the art of expressing their thoughts in public. Ability to talk even passably well in public is a useful accomplishment. By some it is considered a gift, and exceptional ability along this line may be a gift, but anyone may learn to talk passably well. Mostly it is a question of practice, of confidence, and of knowing well what you want to say before you attempt to say it. No man, or woman either, can come up to their full possibilities so long as the thought of appearing in public sends them into a panic, yet the number of such people is surprisingly large. Under the new theories of education perhaps it will not be so large a few decades hence. At McGill "the Lit." is trying to do all it can to attain this end.

THE GRIPPE WILL GRIP YOU UNLESS YOU ARE CAREFUL

Contagious Disease Which Is Difficult to Combat.

EASILY TRANSMISSIBLE.

Physician Urges That a Clean Handkerchief Be Used Every Day.

The following statement was issued by a prominent Montreal physician last night:

"During the past month, the country has been swept by an epidemic of grippé more general than we have experienced for many years. Montreal still continues to give this communicable infection the freedom of the city. All students of the University are therefore requested to use the utmost precautions to limit the spread of this time-waster in our community. Every student should consider himself in duty bound to protect the health interests of his fellow-students; even though he may deem himself exempt from the rule or possessor of charms or mental powers that cause the invading army of germs to retreat before him."

"The grippé is one of the most subtle forms of epidemic disease that we have to combat. Fortunately most of the cases are mild, and, aside from giving rise to temporary discomfort, leave the individual none the worse for his experience. The disease, however, is dangerous, because in some cases it undermines the health with but a mild primary attack. It is very contagious and is spread with the utmost speed throughout whole communities. For the most part, although it is disseminated by direct contact, records of past epidemics show that it may be even carried by letters and books."

"Perhaps the most prevalent form of the grippé is the respiratory type, giving rise to the characteristic head cold and sore throat, accompanied by sneezing and coughing. This form may be followed by pneumonia, or by an infection of the middle of the ear or of the sinuses of the head. Types not always recognized by the laity as forms of grippé are the gastro-intestinal, the nervous and the febrile."

"We are not concerned, however, with the types of the disease nor the symptoms, but rather with the means of prevention. The most common avenue of dissemination is through the infected sputum, as in tuberculosis and diphtheria. Therefore we must develop the habit of covering the mouth and nose in the act of coughing and sneezing. A good hard sneeze in a quiet atmosphere will send a fine spray of infected sputum for a distance of over twenty feet."

"This shows with what ease one grippé victim may pass on his affliction thoughtlessly to every susceptible person who happens to be in the room with him. It also explains why in a great city like Montreal, with its crowded cras, theatres and stores, epidemics are so easily started and make such rapid headway."

"Since the secretion from the nose and throat is directly responsible for the spread of the grippé, we must not only catch the sneeze or cough in a handkerchief, but we must protect ourselves from constant reinfection from a soiled handkerchief. If a handkerchief is used during head colds it should be changed frequently. The handkerchief, under any circumstances, should not be used more than one day without laundering. A soiled handkerchief contaminates the pocket, the hands, the nose and the mouth. It would be amusing were it not so serious a matter, to follow the daily career of the ordinary handkerchief, especially the feminine kerchief, as it finds its ways from dirty hands (surgically speaking) into muffs, sleeves, belts, books, onto desks, counters, floors of cars, stores, theatres, and

ANNUAL BOARD.
There will be a meeting of the Editorial Board of the 1917 Annual held next Tuesday evening, at the R.V.C., at 7:45 p.m.
All members of the Board are requested to be present, and to bring with them all matter which they have prepared.

VETERAN SAILOR JOINS THE 148TH

Isaac Wheatley Has Seen Twelve Years' Service in the Royal Navy.

William Victor Cook illustrates very strongly the magnificent spirit actualizing Canadians to-day. Cook tried to join the 87th Battalion, but on medical examination was found unfit through a fault which could be remedied by an operation. His determination to take his share in the present necessity made light of this trouble, and the operation was performed. He again offered himself, and, passing the medical examination with flying colors, is a happy and contented man in the N.C.O. class of the 148th Battalion.

Another who has signed on for the N.C.O. class is W. F. G. Johnson, son of C. R. G. Johnson, insurance broker. Johnson has been ranching in Montana, but recently returned to Canada to enlist, and joined the 113th Battalion in Lethbridge. Hearing of the 148th being organized in Montreal, his home, he requested his O.C. to let him transfer. This permission was given. Isaac Wheatley was for twelve years in the Royal Navy, and four years on the China station. Wheatley is following in the footsteps of his brother, who is in England with the 60th Battalion.

Among others who have recently been enrolled in the class are: James Dykes, Montreal. W. A. Laurie, Morin Heights. A. J. Page, Lachute. W. B. Whiteford, Terrebonne.

with a degree of frequency and regularity, to the nose, eyes and mouth. The masculine type is more constantly stored in the pocket, and often suffers from infrequent laundering. It is unfair to expect a handkerchief to do efficient work for more than the lawful eight-hour day, without rest and bath. I have often seen people use handkerchiefs that more closely resembled dusts or floor cloths. If the handkerchief is changed frequently, one of the most dangerous means of infection is done away with. During a cold the best plan is to use squares of cheap gauze, and when these have been used once or twice, place them in an envelope to be burned at your earliest opportunity.

"A second precaution is the washing of the hands frequently. Never eat without first cleansing the hands. The hands and face should be washed thoroughly before one retires. The entrance to the nose, if examined at the close of the day, will often be seen covered with a fine dust. This dust may carry infection, and it is wise to wash it away before retiring. Never use a nasal douche unless under the direction and supervision of a physician."

"It is hardly necessary to mention the dangers of using public towels, and drinking cups. Restaurants should be sought where the dishes are sterilized in the process of washing."

"Sleep is one of the best protectors against the contagious and infectious diseases. During the present epidemic of colds, students should make every effort to get a full quota of sleep. It is much wiser to cut out late hours than to run the risk of suffering from a degree of fatigue which tends to lower one's resistance of these diseases."

"The body manufactures energy from food. Hence a simple, nutritious diet is quite essential. Not only is the quality of the food important, but regularity in eating is considered by some authorities as of even more importance than the variety of food."

"Fresh air, systematic exercise and a cold splash or shower with a vigorous rub-down are the next prophylactic agents. Remember that fresh air is just as important in your room as out of doors. Keep your windows open, especially at night. Keep the body warm and the feet dry."

"If you unfortunately develop symptoms of the grippé, be sensible and put your full time on the treatment of the disease rather than try to save time by alternately working and sneezing. The best treatment is to go to bed and stay there until the infection is conquered. The sequel may be serious; therefore one cannot afford to treat the condition lightly. Drugs are not so important as bodily rest and warmth. No drug should be taken unless prescribed for a definite purpose by a physician. Upon the appearance of the first symptoms of the grippé, put yourself under treatment. It is much wiser to lose a few hours with a transient illness than to drag along for days doing inefficient work, and in the end possibly suffering from some grave condition as a result of self neglect."

"The above suggestions are made because I appreciate the strenuousness of the coming weeks in preparation for the mid-years, and I feel that if the students will use good judgment in keeping themselves in physical form, the country-wide epidemic will not interfere materially with their work and their pleasure."

Fit-Reform JANUARY SALE

Lot Of Suits and Overcoats 20% Off Label Price



Fit-Reform Wardrobe

Robert Robertson

444--St. Catherine St. West--444

AMUSEMENTS

TO-DAY
Mat. and Eve.

Mats. 25c.
Eves. 25c, 50c, 75c.

GEORGE DRISCOLL
Presents

"The Blindness of Virtue"

NEXT WEEK—
Richard Gathony's Great Play

"A Message from Mars"

PRINCESS TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.

MATINEE SATURDAY

"Two Is Company"

with Amelia Stone & Armand Kallaz

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BRITAIN'S RAREST MEDAL IS WORTH HALF DOZEN V.C.'S

Known as the Forlorn Hope Medal.

DECORATION FOR BRAVERY

Now Held at the Rifle Brigade Museum, at Winchester, Hants.

"Worth half a dozen Victoria Crosses!" Such was the remark of an old quartermaster-sergeant of the Coldstream Guards, discussing the moral and physical courage between the earning of a Forlorn Hope Medal and a Victoria Cross.

The link for a while had been about a veteran who had volunteered and participated as a member of the Forlorn Hope of both Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz in Spain during 1812.

A portrait of the medal had been handed the Q.M.S., who, gazing at it a while, said: "Do you know, sir, this medal is worth half a dozen Victoria Crosses. Not that I wish to discredit the gallantry of the wearers of the V.C., but the moral worth of the two is so different. Generally the winner of the V.C. earns his decoration in the heat of action. His blood is up. He has escaped death so often that another chance is hardly thought of. He sees red. Another desperate chance is undertaken—the V.C. won. With the Forlorn Hope it was different. The army paraded at dead of night, and the dirtier the night the better. First 'Volunteers for the storming party' are called for, one hundred men from each regiment. From these are called 'Volunteers for the Forlorn Hope,' twenty-five men and an officer for each breach. Cold and wet through, I tell you, boy, it takes a real man to volunteer for almost certain death under such circumstances. But the holder of this medal did it twice and came through."

Gen. Sir William Napier, in his "Battles of the Peninsula War," writes: "But no age, no nation, ever sent forth braver troops to battle than those which stormed Badajoz." Sir John Kinead, of the 55th Rifles (the first rifle battalion of the British army, and now the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade), writes in his "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," about the Forlorn Hope: "About eight o'clock in the evening our division was formed for the assault (Ciudad Rodrigo) behind a covert near the left breach in the following order, viz.:

"1st—Four companies of our battalion under Col. Cameron, to line the crest of the glacis and fire upon the ramparts.

"2nd—Some companies of Portuguese carrying bags filled with hay and straw for throwing into the ditch to facilitate the passage of the storming party.

"3rd—The Forlorn Hope, consisting of an officer and twenty-five volunteers (Forlorn Hope means 'Lost regiment,' the French equivalent being 'Lost children.' In the French army, the survivors of a Forlorn Hope become automatically recipients of the Legion of Honor.)

"4th—The storming party, consisting of three officers and one hundred volunteers from each regiment.

"5th—The main body of the army." The duties of the Forlorn Hope was to carry and fix the ladders down the trench, up the trench to the breach (a hole in the walls made by cannon), and to lead the storming party. The ramparts were lined with sharpshooters, every porthole, embrasure, and breach had its complement of rifles. Stones, wooden timbers, boiling oil and water were at hand to pour on the heads of the stormers as they ascended the ladders, and the Forlorn Hope took the brunt of these attentions. It is small wonder that the men who came through these infernos were venerated by their comrades.

The Forlorn Hope medal is a round silver medal, very like all war medals, yet unlike. The ordinary war medal is cast from the one die by the thousands. The Forlorn Hope medal had a separate die for each medal. In the ordinary war medal the name of the recipient is printed on the top in sunk letters. In the Forlorn Hope medal the name of the recipient is in raised letters on the reverse side of the medal.

The man who won this medal, for the two Forlorn Hopes of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, also possessed the Peninsular war medal with eleven bars, the Waterloo medal (1815), and a medal for the Spanish Legion 1835-6. Two years ago the owner of these medals and a son of the old warrior, died intestate, and the medals had to be put up for sale. The Rifle Brigade were very anxious to obtain these medals, and Col. Willoughby Verner, of the Rifle Brigade, wrote in 1913: "My object was to secure the medals for the Rifle Brigade museum at Winchester, Hants, so as to place on record."

(Continued on Page 4.)

MURDER CASE No. 1,001

"This is the house," said Sprague, the detective, as we turned a corner and stopped abruptly before a small, dingy house, with overhanging balcony.

"Is it?" said I. "Sprague, you are wonderful."

At this moment a head cautiously appeared above the railing of the balcony and beckoned to us.

"Ah!" said Sprague, "that is Barney, my assistant. Come on down, Barney, the coast is clear."

The head reappeared and was followed by a body and a pair of legs (arms being included in mentioning the trunk). The detective, Barney, then swung himself adroitly over the railing and alighted at our feet.

"Hush, hush!" said Henny. "No noise, please."

"And now," said I, "would you mind telling me why you have brought me here? Is it a drugging case or a bank robbery, or something nice like that?"

"Oh, no," answered Sprague; "only a murder—number 1,001, I think. Let me see. Yes, that's it. Come inside here and I'll tell you about it." He dragged me into the basement entrance of the house, opening the door in an instant by means of an oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, which he always carried in his vest pocket. I sat down on an inverted bucket of whitewash (that is, it inverted itself when I sat on it, which is the same thing), and listened intently.

"At three o'clock this afternoon," said Sprague, pulling out his wrist-watch, "a murder will be committed in the room immediately above us. This I have on perfectly reliable information. I am keeping a close watch on the place until my scientific apparatus arrives from San Francisco by express. I expect it by five o'clock and immediately on its arrival I shall be able, with tolerable accuracy, to discover the murderer. I have Barney posted on the gallery above. He lies hidden by the railings there."

"But suppose some one looks out of the balcony door or window and sees him?" I queried, unable, naturally, to grasp to the full the infinite resources of the man.

"Ah!" he cried, gleefully. "I know you would ask that. Well, I have another man posted on the roof over the door and another above the window. Each is equipped with a periscope, like that used in the trenches in Europe, by means of which he can see into the house. Whenever any one approaches, he signals to Barney with a semaphore, and Barney climbs up to the roof by means of climbing irons, which, you will perhaps have noticed, he wears."

"Ah, yes," I said, feeling my toes. "I believe he does. But, really, Sprague, the simplicity and ingenuity of your plan leave me speechless. I repeat it, you are wonderful."

"It is rather neat," he said, modestly. "But, come; it's half-past two. Take a look at my latest little idea." He arose, and, stepping into the dark, armed only with a small but powerful searchlight, a portable machine gun, and a package of Spearmint, he led the way into the recesses of the cellar.

"What a mind is here," thought I, as I followed him. "What courage, what resource—what, in a word, Sprague-ism. Who but he would have thought of bringing along the searchlight, to say nothing of the machine gun? What new marvels will he show me?"

"Here we are!" cried Sprague, interrupting my thoughts. "Take a look at this."

As he spoke, he halted before a species of small door let into the wall of the cellar, stamped three times on the ground with the left foot, coughed, and, remarkable to relate, on the turning of a little knob which projected from it, the door actually opened. In fact, from the facility with which it gave way, one might almost have said that there was no lock on it. There was disclosed to my view a small recess with a number of vertical pipes passing through it. To one of these was attached a large box with celluloid ends and a number of wires at one extremity.

"These pipes," explained Sprague, "are the waste pipes from the kitchen sink upstairs. After the murder has been committed, the murderer is certain to go there to wash the gore from his hands. This little box is my patent emotion register. While he is turning the tap, the vibrations caused by the emotion of the criminal are transmitted to the pipes, travel down here and are registered by my machine. I crept in here this morning disguised as a scavenger and affixed it. All we have to do now is to wait for the murderer, take a printed record of his emotions, and, when my scientific apparatus arrives, we will convict him on the spot. It is now five minutes to three."

I was speechless with admiration. At one minute and thirty seconds past three a loud double report took place upstairs.

"There we are," said Sprague. A heavy fall followed; then a period of silence. Suddenly out of that deathly stillness came a faint buzzing sound.

"There goes my register," cried the detective. He turned, and, flashing the searchlight on the machine, made a careful examination.

"Ah, as I thought," said he. "The murderer has registered as follows: Rage, 30 per cent.; insanity, 10 per cent.; criminal instinct, 60 per cent. An ideal record for a criminal."

At this moment I heard behind us a faint muffled tread. Some one was descending the stairs to the basement.

"The murderer trying to dispose of

the corpse," whispered Sprague. "Wait."

A faint creak followed, and suddenly at our very elbow a small door opened. In a second Sprague had flashed his searchlight full upon it, and with his machine gun had covered the man who appeared, carrying on his shoulder a long, narrow bundle.

"Simultaneously with your first movement," said Henny, with a smile of genuine amusement at the cowardice of the man, "three thousand bullets will enter your body. That's an exaggeration," he whispered to me, "but we must impress him."

"What does this mean?" cried the man.

"It means," said Sprague, "that you are caught red-handed, and as soon as my instruments arrive, I will prove it."

"But I have done nothing," cried the other. "I am only trying to get rid of this rotten carpet."

"Carpet!" cried Sprague, contemptuously, kicking the bundle open.

And so it was!

"But what is this?" he asked, pointing to dark stains upon the carpet. "Blood!"

"Yes," said the man. "I smashed my finger trying to hammer a tack into it, and I got so disgusted that I came down here to chuck it away."

And he showed us a bandaged finger.

"Did you bathe it in the kitchen sink?" cried Henny.

"Yes, I did," replied the man.

"There is something wrong here," said Sprague. "Call Barney."

I did so. When Barney entered, Sprague turned on him and said: "By the way, Barney, what is the number of this house?"

"1872," said Barney, glibly.

"You idiot!" said Sprague; "it was 1882 that the murder was to have been committed at. You have spoilt everything by your blunder."

"Cannot we hurry over now and rectify it?" said I.

"Too late," said Sprague. "The murderer has had eight minutes' start already. No, the case is terminated. My little detector here," putting it affectionately, "has worked admirably. By the way, Barney," wheeling on him suddenly, "I shall expect you to pay for the electricity consumed by the searchlight and the detector."

"Yes," said Barney, humbly.

"And now," said the innocent one, "may I have my carpet, please? I've decided to keep it."

"Certainly," said the great detective. "Sprague," said I, "you are wonderful."

A. S. N.

Things Theatrical

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

"A Message from Mars," in which Charles Hawtrey made such a notable success here a decade ago, will be next week's offering at His Majesty's Theatre by the Driscoll Players.

"A Message from Mars" is a play that is powerful without raising any problems, wholesome while not mawkish, bright without vulgarity, funny without coarseness or clowning, and which, above all, teaches in an unobtrusive way a strong moral lesson, and certainly furnishes a most refreshing novelty.

There is a flavor of Charles Dickens' "Christmas Carol" about "A Message from Mars." Only instead of an old Scrooge, we have Horace Parker, a selfish young man, who imagines himself to be a scientist, and who, though he does not at all deserve it, possesses the affection of a sweet and pretty girl, Minnie Temple. Parker's selfishness makes him ill-bred. He refuses to accompany his fiancée to a party because there is snow upon the ground, and he wants to stay at home to read an astronomical article in a scientific review. Minnie, disgusted at his egotism, breaks their engagement, and she and her aunt go off to the dance in the carriage of a rich young man, Arthur Dicey, who is one of Minnie's admirers. Then Horace sinks to sleep in his armchair, and dreams that he is visited by an inhabitant of the planet Mars, The Martian, it seems, is entirely altruistic, and, having committed a certain crime, is sent to earth to reform the most selfish man on that planet. The process is a drastic one. Overawing Horace by the dynamic power which he has at his disposal, the Martian forces him to perform several acts of benevolence. These, however, go "against the grain," and it is not until Parker is actually reduced to beggary by the failure of a bank that he feels his kinship with the rest of the human race. His reform has been assisted by a series of "object lessons" given him by the Martian. These affect Minnie's love for him and include the loss of wealth and dearest friends.

Mr. Sullivan will be seen as Horace Parker, and the role of Minnie Temple will be in Miss Templeton's hands. Mr. Arnold will play the Messenger from Mars, and Mr. Webb will be seen as the tramp. There are four other speaking parts in the play and in addition to the entire strength of the present company, a number of new faces will be seen.

SKATING RINK IS OPEN.

Last night the Campus rink was open for the first time this year. The ice was in splendid shape, being improved by the downpour of rain which it received. There was a good fire in the dressing room, which was evidently much appreciated by the skaters, as the thermometer was around the zero point.

VICTORIA CROSS; ITS HISTORY AND ITS MANUFACTURE

Formerly Russian Bronze, Now Made of Chinese Metal.

A MUCH COVETED AWARD.

C. D. Lucas, a Naval Man, Was the First to be Decorated in 1857.

Who would suspect our unique decoration, "For Valor"—a few pennyworth of bronze, as to intrinsic value—but a salesroom value of fifty pounds sterling, or more, when one comes into the market, where and how is the famous cross made—that sovereign symbol of the superman singling him out from the rest in sheer self-sacrifice and braving of imminent death in truly terrifying surroundings!

Well, the most glorious and democratic of badges is made in New Bond street—of all aristocratic places—and not at the royal mint at all, as is popularly supposed. There are a few ancient and historic jewellers in this quarter of London who for centuries have specialized in the making of orders and chivalric regalia of all sorts, crown goldsmiths, like Garrard's, who supply the gorgeous Star of the Garter once in a blue moon!

Chinese Gun Metal.

Messrs. Hancock & Co. make the Victoria Cross to War Office orders, and have hitherto been supplied with scraps of bronze from Russian guns. But this year Russian metal is withheld, and archaic Chinese pieces are drawn upon for the making of this famous decoration. Strange as it may seem, the sovereign pith of human courage was once without its regular badge. The Cross bears Queen Victoria's name, and owes its origin to that high-spirited lady, who bestowed her own charger, decked in martial scarlet and gold, for the inaugural ceremony on the Horse Guards' parade. That was in 1857.

Prior to that year signal acts of heroism either were unrecorded, or else got a crude medal, of which examples are now extremely rare and highly prized by the numismatist. The Crimean war drew to a close with many a record of stolid endurance. "General Winter" was the worst foe our men faced in that dreary campaign. And then it was that Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort decided on the Cross, as the highest possible tribute of naval or military heroes, "who should perform, in the presence of the enemy, a supreme act of valor or devotion to their country."

Rarely Forfeited.

This award was to carry with it an annual pension of ten pounds, and five pounds extra for each additional bar. Where the soldier was wholly incapacitated, the pension might be increased to fifty pounds—of course, in all cases for life. And all through life the cross is naturally the key to preferment, alike in civil and military careers. It is rarely forfeited, and redeems a man more than once from misdemeanors.

The very first recipient was a naval man, young C. D. Lucas, who rose to be an admiral. He was on board the Hector in the Baltic, when a live shell crashed on board amid a group of terrified tars. Without a moment's hesitation, Lucas dashed upon the terrible thing and hurled it overboard.

Perhaps 650 Victoria Crosses have been awarded to men of all ranks and origins. Some families have more than one. Thus the notable Goughs (distinguished also in the present great war) have as many as three! Admiral Sir George Sartorius won the V.C.; so did both his sons, Generals Reginald and Eustace Sartorius. Now and then, in some mysterious way, a Victoria Cross comes up for sale at Christie's and Sotheby's salesrooms. It is, of course, a prize, eagerly competed for by rich collectors—the pathetic symbol of uttermost sacrifice for King and country. On one occasion, the original owner made a dramatic entry in the middle of the sale, and in broken tones begged that it might not proceed.

Process of Manufacture.

Now, what happens when the long chain of recommendations is complete and the new award decided on? An order is flashed from the War Office to Messrs. Hancock: "One Victoria Cross—same as before," and the next day the Chinese bronze is delivered. At the same time it is worth noting that no two crosses are precisely alike—though in what respects they differ is a closely guarded secret. The first process of manufacture is to obtain a rough cast by melting the metal at a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and pouring it into a mould. This mould has already taken the original impress in sand—a design of which is said to be the work of the Prince Consort himself, who entered into Queen Victoria's idea with characteristic zeal. After this process, rough marks of the mould are removed from the cross, and the main features brightened and brought out by cunning artificers, such as we look for in London's famous Street of Jewels.

Now is the chaser's turn. He places the modest emblem over a globe of pitch, and with hammer and delicate chisel tools up the relief until every detail becomes vivid and clear. At this stage the cross abruptly leaves Bond street for Whitehall. Nothing further may be done till the War Office has duly inspected and passed the new decoration.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN SKATE MAKING IN CANADA IS THE REASON FOR THE POPULARITY AND SUPREMACY OF—

"STARR" SKATES

Everybody from the youngster to the expert can get a "STARR" skate to suit their individual tastes both as to style and price, whether for Hockey, Racing, Rink, or Fancy Skating.

"STARR" skates are the result of many years of expert designing and construction—special hand tempering and workmanship, and will not break. Being highly tempered by hand by our special process, they hold their cutting edges—thus do not need sharpening so often.

They fit the feet comfortably, and are braced just where support is most needed, therefore, you do not get tired on "STARR" skates.

"STARR" skates are equally good for artificial and natural ice.

Ask your dealer to show you the "STARR" line.

Starr Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dartmouth, N.S.

Branch—122 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.
THE LARGEST MAKERS OF ICE SKATES UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Every pair of "STARR" skates we make is protected by the following

GUARANTEE

All "STARR" skates are guaranteed to be of the highest quality. If they prove defective within one year from date of sale, return them to your dealer and he will give you another pair FREE OF COST.

FREE Booklet on Fancy Skating and Hockey Rules gladly mailed on request.

RAVAGES OF WAR DURING 1915 VAST

Year's Activities Include Big Victory for Allies

One full year of Europe's war!

An adequate history of it would require volumes. An attempt will be made here merely to mention the great campaigns of 1915 and follow that with a condensed record of the developments—the skirmishes and battles as they were fought from day to day on land and sea, and in the air, and the diplomatic fencing that brought more nations into the struggle.

The year 1915 opened with Germany holding much of the advantage she had gained in the five months' campaign of the preceding year, but with some of her own territory in East Prussia occupied by Russian forces. However, as the result of a vigorous campaign, the last of the invaders were expelled in February.

Scene Shifts to Dardanelles. In March the scene of activity shifted temporarily to the Dardanelles, where the British fleet attempted to force a passage to Constantinople. This campaign proved, in a way, one of the notable failures of the war.

Several British and French ships were sunk, and toward the end of the year the Allies virtually abandoned the offensive. In December Great Britain withdrew 100,000 of her troops for service in other fields.

The greatest of the early land campaigns of 1915 was the Russian sweep through Galicia and the Carpathians, resulting in the taking of much territory and the capture of the important cities of Przemyśl and Lemberg.

Later Germany went to Austria's aid and their combined forces wrested back from the Czar the captured Austrian territory. Przemyśl and Lemberg were re-taken, Warsaw fell, and the Germanic allies pushed their lines far across the Russian border. They failed, however, in repeated attempts to take Riga, and the coming of winter brought almost complete cessation of the German offensive in the Czar's dominions.

Zeppelins Raid England.

Early in the year Zeppelins flew over and dropped bombs on several English towns. These expeditions were repeated through the year, some of them reaching London. Except perhaps as they were designed to frighten the English people, they were spectacular rather than effective.

In the spring of the year Germany also instituted her submarine blockade of the "war zone" around the British Isles. The most dreadful result of it was the sinking of the Lusitania, but by reason of Great Britain's activity in sinking or capturing Germany's submarines the blockade was not notably effective.

In the western theatre of the war the greatest fighting came in October with the French and British drive against the Germans. Many miles of German trenches and numerous positions of strategic importance were taken. The losses on both sides were tremendous.

Tentons Attack Serbia.

Later in the year came the German sweep through Little Serbia, where the devastation equalled if it did not surpass that in Belgium the year before. The remnant of the Serb army was virtually wiped out.

Italy came into the war in May, her first offensive moves being against Austria in the Alps and along the Isonzo. She was more successful in the former campaign than in the latter, where the Austrians developed a most stubborn defensive.

Bulgaria joined the Germanic allies late in the year. Her troops gave powerful assistance in the campaign against Serbia. Greece repudiated her treaty with Serbia and maintained an armed neutrality during most of the year.

Roumania, concerned in much of the diplomacy that operated in the cases of Greece and Bulgaria, did not decide to join either side of the conflict, but at the end of the year was still wavering.

A detailed chronology of the last year's events of the war will be published from time to time as space permits.

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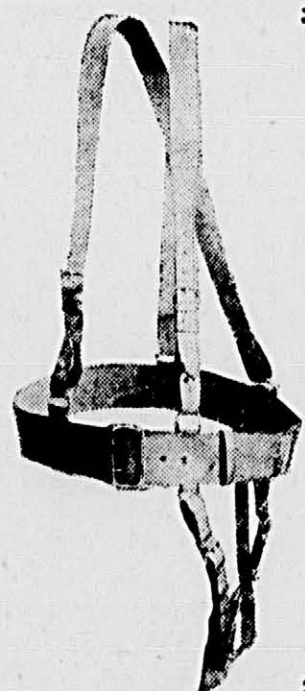
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QUIPS

—By T. J. K.

(Without extensive comment, we submit the following self-explanatory letter which was received at the office shortly before Christmas. Shomlock Shears is endeavoring to ascertain the real author.—Ed.)

To the Editor of The Daily:

Dear Sir,—I wish to draw attention to some vile and cowardly remarks in your issue of December 11. The perpetrator of the "Quips" column had the audacity, not to mention brutality, to use my name in connection with an object which is by courtesy called a poem. The remark to which I take exception ran as follows: "This sounds like some more I. J. P. stuff; but we hope for the best."

Permit me to say that if I could not write a better poem than the one referred to, I would tie a stone around my neck and throw myself down the garbage chute.

I append the following lines in which I have endeavored to express my opinion of T. J. K. And he calls himself a man!

Awaiting a public apology for this dastardly and unprovoked attack, I have the honor to remain, dear sir, Yours truly,

I. J. P., 17.

Hymn of Hate.

Who thinks he's tout le bally show?
T. J. K.

Who lays the tender poets low?

T. J. K.

Who sits on high like Jupiter's moons?
Who thinks the rest a lot of loons?
And writes like he was full of prunes?
T. J. K.

(It looks to us as though more than T. J. K. can be safely considered "full of prunes."—Ed.)

"LITTLE POEMS YOU SHOULD FORGET"

Bilious Shakingspere, the author of the following beautiful sonnet, was born while yet a mere infant, and lived up till the time of his death, which took place after a bad attack of housemaid's knee. The lyric beauty of his lines cannot be compared with that of any known writer. It is in a class by itself. Bilious, as the name indicates, was subject to severe attacks of toothache, and it was after one of these attacks that he indited the sonnet, which is reproduced below:

Cram, cram, cram
On thy old grey books, O son;
And I would that my tongue could utter
The relief we'll feel when done.

O well for the football man

As he lustily shouts in the fray;
O well for the tennis lad,
As he sings to his love in the play.

The stately profs. go on
To their haven off the ball;
But, oh, for the joy of a stolen look
At the questions on which we fall.

Cram, cram, cram
At the foot of thy bed, O son,
For a passing mark on all our work
Will never be easily won.

There is a damsel residing in Montreal within 100 miles of McGill who is reputed to be worth about \$12,000 per year. However, she herself is not as attractive as her income, and as a result there is never any great rush to be the recipient of her smiles. She was present at a small gathering some few evenings ago, and when the time for leaving came it was a question as to who should see her home. T. J. K. was telling us about it. He said:

"G— and I tossed up a copper to see which of us should go."
"And who won?" we asked.
"Won? I lost and I had to see her home."

Political life has its ups and downs, and even the successful candidate sometimes loses his reputation. Witness the following conversation concerning a member lately elected to a student organization, which was recently overheard on the campus:

First Freshie—"There goes X—, He's on the — now."

Second Infant—"Really! What's his capacity?"
First Freshie (absently)—"Oh, about four quarts."

DO YOU KNOW—

The names of the two Science juniors whom a professor recently referred to as "foolish virgins"?

Also, is this designation quite correct?

If there is any truth in the report that the Office Boy's attack of appendicitis is due to his taking too many onion sandwiches and porter?

Who was the Law junior who so fervently exclaimed, "Thank God!" when a professor remarked that the course of lectures he would deliver would be short?

Who was the Arts freshe who was sliding with a bunch of kids on the west side of the Campus not long ago? And was it not the nurse-maid who was the attraction?

Who is the third-year Arts student (male) who received a proposal of marriage since the advent of the new year, and accepted because he was afraid he would have to buy her a silk dress?

Who is the second-year Medical stude who raves continually of some nurse who has stolen his heart?

What the Law senior said when some one shoved a herring down his neck in class yesterday?

It is rather funny to hear of all the causes of baldness in men. The latest is taking off the hat to the ladies! This heats and cools the hair, and makes it fall out. There are various others, but they all seem "bald up."

Her arms were soft and round
He said,
And that is why he lost
His head;
He really can't be blamed
A speck,
Her arms were soft, and round
His neck.

Senior—"How did you enjoy the dance?"
Freshman—"Great! The prettiest girl there gave me her first dance."
Senior—"Yes, she told me she wanted to get the disagreeable things over with as soon as possible."

R.V.C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting will be held Monday at ten o'clock in the common room. Do you want hockey? Come prepared to give your opinion.

STAR PROPHETS HAVE WAR'S END ALL FIGURED OUT

The European Astrologers Declare Peace By Spring.

ALARMING "PROPHECIES"

The American Prophets Are Not So Hopeful of Peace Soon, However.

The Soothsayers are passing out their wares for 1916.

The predictions of the best known "astrologers" and "prophets" of Europe have been received in this country, and among them we find the following assertions:

The war will end May 22 this year, with the allies victorious—Gen. Joffre will die in July, after peace has been declared—the Kaiser will lose his throne in February—there will be an outbreak of plague in France—the United States and Japan will be at war—airplanes will cross the Atlantic—a great money panic will hit England—Ireland will get Home Rule—messages will be received from Mars—a meteor will damage Montreal—a volcanic eruption will occur in a most unlikely spot in Canada—Germany will be overrun with plague—England will win the world's greatest naval battle. These are prophecies gleaned from the almanacs issued by Professor Zadkiel, Professor Raphael and "Old Moore."

Not all the "astrologers" bring the war to an end this year, but most of them do. Gabriel Neiti, an American soothsayer, says that peace will look probable in March, 1916, but that war will continue raging until 1918. This stargazer says:

"With the coming of the new year, it is pleasant to forget all the horrors of 1915, but we who study the stars foresee that 1916 will transcend in startling events, upheavals of nature, and waste of human life, any twelve months in previous history. The record of the new year, however, will not be altogether sombre, for 1916 will be a period of greatest extremes. While all the forces of nature appear to unite for the destruction of material things, there will be a clearer vision concerning the unseen world. Counterbalancing greed, cruelty and selfishness, heroism, kindness and sacrifice will tend to uplift the races of men."

"Doubtless the first question in every mind will be: 'What do the seers predict concerning the war?' The answer is that the end is far off, although there will be periods when a strong current appears to be carrying the conflicting nations toward peace, and it is not likely that the great world combat will end until 1918. One of the times when peace appears probable will be in March, 1916, and the other in the summer of 1918."

A War of Cycles.

"This is a cyclic war. The sub-cycle of Mars the warrior began with the equinox of 1909, in the cycle of Jupiter, the builder of fame. When the period of Saturn, the subduer, came, in 1914, the war cloud burst, and it is probable that the conflict will continue until 1918, when dawns the period of Venus, human love and sympathy. Unfortunately, the sub-cycle of Mars continues until 1944, and even though there may be temporary cessation of hostilities in 1916 or 1918, war is likely to break out with renewed vigor later. Unless peace is attained in the spring of 1916, Holland, Norway and Sweden may become involved in the war. There are also certain indications that March and June may be months of peril for the United States, through internal troubles as well as external dangers. Germany comes under a threatening sway of the planets in January and March. The death of a high official, possibly a member of the royal family, is foreshadowed. Discontent will breed in all classes, and the policy of the war lords may be severely criticized. Disasters at sea are indicated. May shows perils for either the Kaiser or the Crown Prince. The summer is more encouraging, but an adverse change in December, 1916, precedes sudden and startling events."

A Crisis and Recovery.

England has rather a dubious augury, including sudden reverses for January, danger from air raids early in February, and catastrophes on the seas. While the navy may gain in June, losses are likely in the middle of the month. Trouble over loans is presaged for the summer. September brings crisis, followed by an upward sweep for the better in December.

The National Astrological Society of Boston, Mass., in its organ, "Prophecy," makes the following solemn utterance:

"The year 1916 may be characterized as the 'beginning of the end,' and it is indicated that early in the year the Kaiser meets with reverses, revolution and a termination of his career. The Yellow Peril is a misnomer, as the world will soon have every reason to thank Japan and learn from the Orient. The wild advance of the Occident has tended to depart from nature and to substitute artifice, and it must pay for its folly. The world has now entered the domain typified by the human side of the great sphinx, the face. Twelve thousand years ago the sphinx was built to commemorate the recession of the equinox from the virgin into the lion, hence the lion's body and human face."

WESLEYAN COLLEGE DEFEATS DIOCESAN

Methodists Easily Win Their Third Victory of the Season.

Last night at the Wesleyan College one of the regular games of the Theological intercollegiate basketball series was played between the Wesleyan and Diocesan College teams. A large crowd was in attendance, including Principal Smyth and some of the governors of the college. The game was rather one-sided after the first half, the Wesleyan team winning by the comfortable margin of 48 to 15. Armstrong, of the Wesleyan, and Powells, of Diocesan, were the stars of the game. W. Johnson, of the Wesleyan, refereed the game to the complete satisfaction of all. This was the third victory of the season for the Methodists. Following are the players:

Diocesan—Powells, Litchfield, McCormick, Boot and Norris.
Wesleyan—Allenby, Pollitt, Armstrong, Campbell and Davison.

BRITAIN'S RAREST MEDAL IS WORTH HALF A DOZEN V.C.'S.

(Continued from page 3.)
cord for all time the heroism of the stormers of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as exemplified by the gallant Costello, whose name we all know so well."

The soldier who wore these medals was discharged at Shorncliffe in 1818, "upon orders from the Horse Guards" (as the War Office was then known) "for two sergeants and two corporals of each company of the Rifles to be discharged. Men who had been wounded were to be first and old men next. Though only thirty-one, I," writes the hero, "was invalided by our doctor on account of my wounds."

Shortly after the return of this veteran with the remnant of the Spanish Legion, he was appointed a yeoman warder of the Tower of London, dying there full of age and honors in his 84th year.

Of his nine male descendants, many of them residents of Winnipeg, four are at the front, two in training for the front, one to join soon, one is too young, one too old.

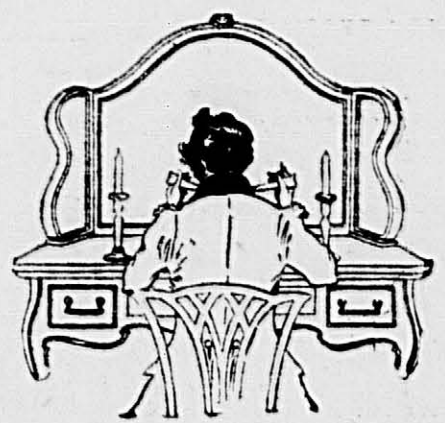
It seems a pity that this glorious old emblem should be allowed to die, and while the V.C. should always be the decoration for individual gallantry, an effort should be made to revive the Forlorn Hope decoration for volunteers in any desperate massed enterprise, where the chance of survival is reduced to a minimum.

TORONTO PLATOON COMPLETE.

Lieut. A. B. Fennell, B.A., who was recently appointed to command the Toronto platoon of the Fifth University Company, is an honor graduate in mathematics at Victoria College, and since his graduation in 1906 he has acted as assistant registrar of the University of Toronto. The Toronto platoon, which he commands, is now recruited up to full strength, and at present Lieut. Fennell is actively engaged in bringing it to a high standard of efficiency.

ARTS '17 MEETING.

The class will meet to discuss hockey prospects and elect a captain on Monday, at 12 o'clock, in the smoking room, Arts Building.



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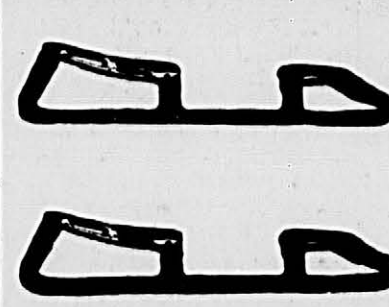
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DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1085. CANADA. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.
- 1165. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
- 1186. QUEBEC. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
- 1160. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
- 1242. MEMOIR NO. 33. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
- 1204. NORTHWEST PROVINCES. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
- 1220. MEMOIR NO. 28. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
- YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 2077. Map 31A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- NOVA SCOTIA. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1208. Map 32A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
- NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 35A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1178. QUEBEC. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- ONTARIO. Map 32A. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
- 1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1244. Map 34A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. Map 127B. Maps 74A-90A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour intervals 100 feet.
- 1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 3A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winisk Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.